1. Hussein, H. M. (2009) The Peer Interaction in Primary School Questionnaire: testing

for measurement equivalence and latent mean differences in bullying between gender in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the USA. *Springer Science + Business Media.*

- The journal focuses on Primary school questionnaire put together to measure levels of bullying and victimization among three cultures (Egypt, Saudi Arabia, USA). Study showed boys having higher levels of bullying than girls in all three cultures. Both boys and girls were victimized similarly in all three cultures.

2. Fekkes, M., Pijpers, F.I.M. , Verloove-Vanhorick, S. P. (2005) Bullying: who does

what, when and where? Involvement of children, teachers and parents in bullying behavior. *Health Education Research, 20, 81-91.* Retrieved from <http://her.oxfordjournals.org/content/20/1/81.full.pdf+html>

- This journal discusses parental involvement, teacher involvement and classmate involvement with bullying. It pushes the importance of communication amongst all three parties about bullying and what would happen once it occurs. Studies were completed with 2766 from 32 Dutch elementary schools. Results stated 16% of the students from ages 9-11 reported being bullied and 5% reported active bullying during the current school year. Results also stated that half of the students did not report bullying incident to their teachers and even when the ones that did advise their teacher received no results.

3. Phoenix, A., Frosh S., Pattman R. (2003). Producing Contradictory Masculine

Subject Positions: Narratives of threat, homophobia and Bullying in 11-14 Year Old Boys. *Journal of social issues, 59, 179-195.*

- The article addresses a study on 11-14 year old boys in London schools. Boys found that speaking openly in interviews would subject them to ridicule and eventually bullying. Boys were typically more serious and spoke more openly about feelings in private interviews. Key term was masculinity. Boys did not want to risk losing masculinity and being labeled gay by other students.

4. Williams, K. , Chambers, M. , Logan, S. , and Robinson, D. (1996). Association of

common health symptoms with bullying in primary school children. *British Medical Journal*, 313, 17-19. Retrieved from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2351438/>

- This article focuses on bullied children and its relationship with major health issues. Research was done in London giving children questionnaires to answer for children between the ages 7-10. Results stated that many of the children had been suffering from headaches, sour stomachs, bed-wetting, sad moods, not sleeping well and other symptoms caused from bullying.

5. Wolke, D., Woods, S., Bloomfield, L., Karstadt. (2001). Bullying involvement in

primary school and common health problems. *Arch Dis Child, 85, 197-201.* Retrieved from <http://adc.bmj.com/content/85/3/197.full.pdf+html>

This article explains and relates bullying experiences with common health problems. 1639 children between 6-9 in 31 primary schools were studied using parent reports. Direct bullying (hitting) has low to moderate relation to bullying. On the other hand repetitive illnesses such like sore throats, nausea, poor appetite should consider bullying as key factor.

6. Vernberg, M. E., Nelson, D. T., Fonagy, P., Twemlow, W. S (2011). Victimization,

Aggression, and visits to the School Nurse for Somatic Complaints, Illnesses, and Physical Injuries. *Journal of Pediatrics, 127*, 842-848. Retrieved from <http://www.pediatricsdigest.mobi/content/127/5/842.full.pdf+html>

- Article examines connection in aggressor-victim interactions associated to somatic complaints, illnesses and physical injury among elementary school-aged children. Results showed aggressive behavior and victimization were related to nurse visits.